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January State Bushb. January NATIONAL BRPUBLICAN, (Entered at the post-office at Washington, D. C. as econd class matter 1

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The come of THE WELLT NATIONAL REPUBLICAN The trees of THE WEIGHT NATIONAL RECURSIONS commenced on Theredry, January B. 1862. It is a hand-some double wheel of eight papes and Attreets columns. It contains the news from all parts of the world, and is specially interesting as constituting the proceedings of the Executive, Legislative, and Judicial branches of the Government, including the appointments, promotions, assignments, and disminsulation all departments of Government expense. It contains the appointments of Government expense and orders. It includes an a giveniteity for the political, personal, and alocal news and occiety govern of the Nation's (Inpile).

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In short, it is the test and only weekly paper America giving, incaddition to full general news fr America greens, in addition to hat present since from elliparts of the world, a complete photograph of the, dumps, and proceedings at the Capital of the Nation, Terms: Simple copies, one to the addition of the Terms or year; for copies or more to one address, one Boulean per copy. Postage prepaid by the publishers. Simple copies from

WASHINGTON, D. C., APRIL 29, 1882. Population of the National Capital .... 180,000.

Amusements To-Night. NATIONAL THEATER-Ada Gray-"Fast Lynne," FORD'S OPERA-HOUSE-Hoss' Acme English Opera

Company - "The Muscoste" at the matinee and "The Water " at night. Vision "at night.
Linewille Halt.- "Pirates of Pennince" at the nations and "H. M. S. Pinafore" at night. WILLARO HALL-Professor Carpenter, One-Prillows' Hall-The World's Museu

GREAT BRITAIN is threatened with another Zulu war, a menace that holds out no hope of glory or pelf.

As a pall-bearer in Westminster Abbey Mr. Lowell poses to much better advantage than he does in disputations diplo-

The caudal arrangement of the British lion shows its usual smoothness and rotundity, despite its vigorous twisting by Mr. Blaine.

prospect of getting along as nicely as is possible when there is but one epidermis to a family. THERE would be fewer outrages on the Jews in Russia if there were less sympa-

thy with the mob in the higher official circles of that country. Congress never consents to astonish

the country with a display of its full capacity for work until the mercury touches ninety degrees, THE anti-Bourbons are preparing to

move on the enemy's works in Texas, and confidently expect to win in the State election of this year.

and smile in gloomy incredulity when tract." Barnum says he has the heaviest elephant ever seen in the United States. The perusal of a dictionary is the only

thing that, for absorbing interest, can be compared with the reading of the expert testimony in the Jennie Cramer case.

fortilizers.

In the way of genteel comedy a Bourbon's assumption of holy indignation when he is invited to get out of another man's seat is not altogether unworthy or admiration.

election cases at Charleston tends to show that there was a dark, deep conspiracy on the part of the Republicans to defraud thomsolves.

THE marital infelicities of Don Carlos may be interesting to gossips in Europe, but the cable could not waste its energies to this country.

THEY call it a fair election in South Carolina when all the whites vote first and but one man at a time is permitted to pass into the building where the ballot-box is kept. WHEN a South Carolina Bourbon elec-

tion officer has any doubt that the ballotbox has been properly fixed, he takes it home and keeps it all night before the counting begins, Tue power to disturb business and co-

erce the Government by alarming contractions of the currency should not be in the hands of any of the creatures and dependents of Government.

SPEED is the first requisite in any ships that we may build for the navy. The fastest steamer afloat, carrying a single gun, can destroy the commerce of any nation, and can run away from a fight.

THE civilization of the Apaches can be prosecuted more successfully in the happy hunting-grounds of the hereafter than in this sublunary sphere. They should be sent over without needless

WHEN all the opponents of Bourbon rule in North Carolina are united that State will be as reliably Republican as Michigan. North Carolina has never felt nor looked contented in the Bour-

It is a nice thing-in fact, an abnormally lovely thing-to have two bosses" in Massachusetts, but a single "boss" in New York or Pennsylvania makes Satan grin in glee while angels weep in despair.

Chunch attendance in Boston averages one-fourth of the population, which is a much better showing than can be made by any other large American city. It is a significant fact that helf the regular churchgoers in that Puritan city are found in Catholic churches,

Tag brutal and bloody violence by which Bourbon ascendancy was secured in many communities seven or eight was not a whit more base nor more sub-

Witness.

Published daily (Sundays excepted) by the NATIONAL REPUBLICAN PRINTING COMPANY, defendant and as a witness in his own witness on a previous day: behalf as he was in 1876. He invited himself before the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House to testify concerning the Shipherd and Laudreau scandals, with which his name and position as Secretary of State had been for some mouths connected, and on Monday, Wednesday, and Thursday of the past week he was on the witness stand. So ong as he confined himself to denying the testimony of Mr. Shipherd he got along swimmingly. If Mr. Shipherd's statements shall not be hereafter sustained by other testimony Mr. Blaine's denials will convince all who do not pre-

fer to take Shipherd's word. But when he came to that portion of his speech commencing with "Now let us see what we did about the Landreau claim," he found himself on dangerous ground. He first read from his dispatch to Mr. Hurlbut of April 4, in which it is recited that Landreau had a contract with the Peruvian government, in which it is stipulated that all disputes as to its provisions shall be decided in Peruvian courts, and that in no case shall diplomatic intervention be asked, and that the Peruvian courts decide that they have no jurisdiction. Mr. Blaine then continued to read from the instructions referred to as follows:

While this Government will not, as at present informed, undertake to construct the contract or to decide upon the extent of the compensation due Landreau, you are instructed to call the attention of the Peruvian government to this injustice, and say that the Government of the United States will repert some adequate and proper means to be provided by which Landrean can obtain a judicial decision upon his rights. If the constitution of the Peruvian courts or the interpretation of the law by Peruvian judges deprives Landreau of the law by Peruvian judges deprives Landreau of the law by Peruvian judges deprives Landreau of the ustice which the contract itself guaranteed him, then, in the opinion of this Government, Peru la sound in duty and in henor to do one of these things, viz. Surply an importal iribunal, extend the jrisdletten of the present courts, or should the case of Landwant to arbitration. I desire, also, to call your attention to the fact that In the anticipated treaty which is to adjust the relations of Chili and Peru the latter may possibly be compelled to submit to the loss of territory. If the territory to be surrendered should include the guano deposits, which were discovered by Landreau, and for the discovery of which Peru contracted to pay him a royalty upon the tomage removed, then the Peruvian government should, in the treaty, stipulate with Chill for the preservation and payment to Landreau of the amount due under his contract. If transfer be made to Cuili it should be understood that this claim of an American citizen, if fairly adjudicated in his favor, shall be treated as a propertion on the property to which it attaches, and that Chill accepts the cession with that condition aunexed. As it may be presumed that you will be PRINCE LEOPOLD and wife have a good ully informed as to the progress of the negotia-on between Chili and Peru for a treaty of peace. you will make such effort as you judiciously can to sceure to Landreau a fair settlement of his claim. You will take special care to inform both the Chillan and Peruvian authorities of the character and status of the claim, in order that no definitive treaty of peace shall be made in disregard to the rights which Landreau may be found to

The assertion is plainly made in Landreau's behalf, in the above, that "Peru about it. Mr. Blaine asserts Landreau's claim as positively as if he were his partthat in any treaty of peace that may be for the preservation and payment to Lan-The Democracy think of their Tilden, dreau of the amount due under his con-

The closing words of the quotation are Mn. Blaine thinks our Government is the Chilian and Peruvian authorities of latter did not analyze his letter afraid to be out over night. It should the character and status of the claim, in to Mr. Trescot as though it had been always select the nocturnal hours when order that no definitive treaty of peace written in furtherance of plans has not had for a long time. He neither it goes out for guano or other odorous shall be made in disregard to the rights to which the President was hostile. He writes for nor corresponds with it. This contract.

It is puerile to claim that any qualification was here made or intended. Mr. THE testimony for the defense in the Blaine clearly instructed our Minister to serve a notice on Chili and Peru that this Government espoused Landreau's cause and would not allow Peru to cede or Chili to take any guano beds on which Landreau claimed a lien. This was written more than six weeks before President Garfield's death, and nearly more foolishly than in bringing such stuff | five weeks after he was shot. On the 17th of November, about two months after General Arthur became President, Mr. Blaine wrote another letter to Mr. Hurlbut, less dogmatic in tone. The Landreau claim, it said, "must not, of course, be pressed in any manner that would seem to embarrass Peru in the hour of her great distress." We quote:

Your previous instruction to use your good offices in procuring an adjudication of the Landreau claim was made in view of the possible fact of which there was wide rumor-that numerous French and English claims were to be presented, in which event I was anxious that the resources of Peru should not be exhausted in the settlemen of other claims to the prejudice and detriment of one belonging to an American citizen. You will still be guided by the spirit and intent of that in-

Was this new-born mildness compelled by the new President, or was it the "hedging" of which mention has been made. whereby the inexcusable zeal for Landreau in previous dispatches was to be accounted for when all should come to the light? On the 16th of December Mr. Blaine wrote to Mr. Trescot on the subject of the Landreau claim, from which we

quote: While disabusing the mind of the Chillan w ernment of any impression that the United States meditates intervention on behalf of private claims, beyond the use of its good offices, you will say that justice seems to demand that Landreau should have an opportunity to be heard in support of his claim before a tribunal in Peru competent to decide it, and that if decided in his favor a freaty of seace which might ceds territory to Chili should not be made in disregard of any rights which Mr. | Landreau may be found, after an impartial judicial investigation, to possess.

Here again we see the softening influnces of the check put upon Mr. Blaine by the new President, either directly or as the result of the calm temper which by publishing what suited his purposes, he had brought into the conduct of affairs.

Mr. Blaine, having finished the recital of the dispatches above mentioned, proceeded to show his vulnerable point. had read his August dispatch above quoted, filled with determination that fraud and colossal outrage of the age Landreau, whose claim he had indorsed, should be well taken care of in any treaty of peace that should be made, and had, by thus estentatiously parading it, appeared to see in it nothing years ago, violence in which murder, the to be ashamed of. Then he had read lash, mysterious and awful threats, fire, the more quiet and peaceable missives not sucreeded so admirably in getting and other like agencies were conspicuous, signed by him as President Arthur's Sec- left. retary, hoping, perhaps, that they would organ cremated the "fraud issue"-imversive of honest government than the be accepted as construing the first and mediately after the election of 1880, in frauds by which a good many seats in the also as showing a flagging of the old zeal which "the fraud was condoned," as the House are now held and have been held for Landreau. Not content with thus organ declared—and proceeded to inurn

Mr. Blaine as a Defendant and a of August 4, however, he opened a quar- tol it could neither burn nor inurn this Mr. Blaine is as great a failure as a for having said, in questioning another

of August dispatch he would have been entirely correct. The 16th of December dispatch was, as above stated, much changed in tone and terms. Mr. Blaine refused to be pacified. The quarrel was by him revived at each subsequent meeta police court. Mr. Belmont was "this young man." "A garbage boy" could not more excite his contempt. He had testified to all that interested him, and was wonderfully irritable at all questions concerning Landreau. He put on his big look," he pulled out his highest stop and assumed his most strident tone; his New York organ declares that he on suppressing Belmont, and if he had had an umbrella with him would undoubtedly have spread it out suddenly at him, as old ladies do when they want to scare away aggressive cattle. It was stormy. Some said that his anger was mere acting, to make inquiry difficultthat it was easier to get mad than to explain what desperate need our Government had that Landreau should secure a divide with Chili on Peru's guano. The subject was too great even for him at times. He would burst forth in a fine frenzy when he pictured English and French creditors as having carried away five hundred thousand tons of guano, while our poor Landreau (a Frenchman naturalized, as some say, to secure our interference) had none. "The very property," he mourn-fully exclaimed, "to which this American claim attached." "This American claim "-that is, the private claim of one man, the legality of whose naturalization is questioned.

the claim but a very small matter. "The amount," said he, "has been improperly stated at \$100,000,000. It never exceeded \$7,300,000—not a very enormous claim, as things go," And how, one would like to ask Mr. Blaine, do "things go?" The rage of Mr. Blaine will strike the public as wholly out of proportion to any possible provocation. It reminds one of the terrible tone in which the shepherd was answered who found one of his fattened sheep killed and on the back of another "Yes; and I'll kill any d-d sheep that bites me."

But Mr. Belmont was not enough to appease the appetite of the irate ex-Secretary. His great revenge had stomach for more. He would devour a President. The cold remains of the "Blaine policy" contracted to pay him a royalty upon the tonnage removed." There is no "if" brought forward and warmed over. Again the public was informed that the instructions to Trescot were submitted to ner or his attorney. He then declares and approved by the President; but the seemingly true statement was unaccommade Peru should "stipulate with Chili panied by the fact that the President was uninformed as to much of the previous acquainted with Mr. Blaine's way of as plain as they are dictatorial, and do, Blaine of altering the letter of instruc-"in effect," declare that no treaty of peace tions. He need not, therefore, separate belonging to others. will be permitted by the United States | the President and his friends on that score unless Landreau is protected in his share He knows this very well. He knows, of guano. The words are that Mr. Hurl- too, that he was trusted implicitly by the but is to "take special care to inform both | President, and that therefore the which Landreau may be found to possess." | knows, too, that he did not at any time But Mr. Blaine had already decided in the inform the President of his supplementsame letter that the right possessed was a lary letter to Mr. Trescot, in which that royalty on guano, as stated in Landreau's active coworker with him was instructed to return by way of the Atlantic and confer with nations hostile to Chili. He knows that that letter was based solely upon the verbal consent of the President to the Atlantic route home as a pleasure trip. He knows that the instructions to Mr. Trescot were never revoked except as to depriving him of the power to open a quarrel with Chili. He knows the President was patient and suffering, and that in the tenderness of his nature and the courtesy of his disposition he deferred too long the introduction of a friend into the State Department. And finally be knows that he insults the public intelligence by advertising that the President had so tied his own hands that he was not free to furnish to Congress whatever papers he might at any time consider it compatible with or conducive to the public interest that they should have. thought," says this modest ex-subordinate in his statements to the committee. that I had an understanding with the President of the United States that this dispatch should not be communicated to the Senate until Mr. Trescot's return." He should have said that he so desired. But Presidents are not always the servants of one of their ministers. Mr. Blaine "thought" he had "an understanding" with the President. This is paltering in a double sense. What does Mr. Blaine mean? Does he mean that he did not suppose the President would act contrary to his request or advice? He can have no other ground for his coarse and suggestive, and yet hesitating and niggardly, half-truth. If he means to charge that the President made a promise and broke it, then we say that he calumniates the President. If he means to have the public believe that he accuses the President of perfldy, while he shields himself behind chosen words which may mean that or may be inoffensive, according as they are construed, then, when his purpose is discovered, he will know what it is to be the object of public scorn and contempt. This will not be diminished by the fact that Mr. Blaine,

which so vexes his soul. DEMOCRATIC regret for what the platforms, organs, and orators of that party were wont to denominate the "great appears to have settled down into queru as grumbling about the disposal that Mr. Hayes and Mr. Wheeler are making of certain moneys that might have been gathered in by Tilden and Hendricks if the graat cipherer and his partner had When the National Democratic letting himself down from the dispatch its ashes on the east portico of the Capi-

tant matters the public knowledge of

rel with Mr. Belmont, of the committee, preponderating cash question. The Democratic platform of 1884, if the party will make a desperate stagger On the 16th of December Mr. Blaine wrote his | ward consistency, will candidly dispatch to South America, in which he says, mit that "the people condoned the in effect, that there shall be no treaty of peace without a recognition of the Landreau claim.

If Mr. Belmont had referred to the 4th urge upon the principal beneficiaries of that condoned outrage the payment to Measrs, Tilden and Hendricks of the amount of money they would have re-ceived had they been duly inducted into the offices for which they were respectively supported-not as a matter of jus tice, but as a graceful tribute to patriots ing of the committee. He was out-raged! He was insulted! He would not who have suffered much." But there is be browbeaten-not he! He was not in | no hope of anything so sensible getting into that platform.

GREENSBURG, the county seat of Decatur County, Ind., is a town that will compare favorably with almost any other in that State or in any part of the United States. It has numerous churches, excellent schools, and is the centre of a highly cultivated community. Yet this town was disgraced on the morning of even brought down his book upon the the 24th instant by the cool, deliberate table "with a thud," He seemed bent lynching of a man who had been tried and acquitted on the charge of complicity in a murder, and had been locked up in jail on a minor charge. The wretch was taken from the jail and hanged to a tree in the court-house yard by a gang composed of about twenty-five of his neighbors. There would seem to be a loud call for some energetic action on the part of the authorities of that county Every member of that gang of lynchers was guilty of the crime for which their victim had been tried by a jury of his peers and found "not guilty." The State that has the largest school fund of any State in the Union and stands near the head of the line in the matter of churches ought not to quietly submit to this sort of outrage.

THE confused condition of the Democratic mind is the subject of frequent comment and provocative of much speculation. It seems to us that the matter is susceptible of ready explanation. When the venerable party got in a panic and Mr. Blaine at times seemed to think jumped its revenue-tariff platform in the midst of the last national campaign, the inseparable mixing of its cerebrum with its cerebellum was an inevitable result of the concussion.

"THAT walking reservoir of gall" is the term applied by the Washington Post to the man who is universally conceded to be the leading statesman of the Senate. Well, it can't be denied that Mr. Edmunds has on many memorable occasions filled the Democratic soul with gall—the gall of bitterness. And it would be not at all unlike him to do it again.

Four or five States that profess to enjoy good governments and all the usual appliances of peace, law, and order have in dulged in lynching matinees this week. And this sort of thing will go on until the courts get strong enough to arrest, try, convict, and hang a few squads of those 'highly respectable citizens" who take the law into their own hands,

Mr. James Gordon Bennett's news paper will not augment its fame as a promoter of Arctic exploration by studied discrimination against Melville. The public mind intuitively recognizes the heroism of that brave man, and will do doing business. Nobody has accused Mr. him justice. He, at least, has shown no inclination to appropriate any honors

THE newspapers which are making merry over General Comly for a suggestion by the Ohio State Journal, formerly edited by him, do him a wrong. He has no interest whatever in that paper, and we state on excellent authority.

THE worst feature of the political situation in certain Bourbon States is that debauchery of public conscience which makes a large proportion of the white voters regard, not merely with tolerance but with hearty approval, any and all kinds of fraud deemed necessary to neutralize the political influence of the blacks.

When the earnings of industry are fairly divided between labor and capital there will be an end to the sudden accumulation of millions in the shape of dividends on "watered" stocks. To such a consummation the Republican party must address itself if it would retain the confidence of the working masses.

THE death of Ralph Waldo Emerson would be fur less afflictive to his country and to the world of letters if the great thinker had not been our only master in his line of work. Like Prescot, Motley, Bryant, and Longfellow, his death creates a vacancy that must remain a

It is not fifty nor sixty millions of reg istered bonds, as frequently stated, that W. H. Vanderbilt holds, but seventy-five millions, most of which are 4 per cents, Five thousand laboring men, saving \$1 each for each working day, could lay up \$75,000,000 in just fifty years.

What reason can the National Democratic organ assign for desiring the election of another Democratic House? The last Democratic House saturated the sad soul of the organ with supreme disgust, in which decent men of all parties heartily sympathized.

Dr. Lamson's confession has left no room to doubt his guilt, but how far a diseased mind may be held to mitigate that guilt depends on how far he was responsible for his mental disorder. These and other questions are beyond the capacity of finite wisdom.

OBSTUARY poetry is steadily pushing for a front place among our local industries. A few gems have recently appeared in two of our contemporaries that are calculated to provoke the jealous rage of Philadelphia artists in that line of literary work. made necessary the publication of impor-

> THERE are three editors in this city who, if either were in General Sherman's place, would so dispose our troops that a detachment should always surround any person liable to a possible attack from an Indian. That is military genius.

> From the political coffin of Thomas A. Hendricks comes a doleful sound which the magicians and wise mon of the Demperatic party construe as a protest against the nomination of Mr. English's robust offspring for Congress.

So PAR as we can learn there is but one man in the Revenue Marine who objects to the bill providing a retired list for superannuated officers, and he is using no arguments that can have weight with intelligent legislators.

## KILBOURN-THOMPSON

COMMENTS ON PERSONAL LIBERTY.

What the Prem Has to Say About the Arbitrary Action of the Home in Incarcurating a Private Cilizen -- The Verdict for Damages Discussed.

Congressional investigations and congressional impri-comments are alike a good deal of a sham. -Ohio State Journal. The general belief is that the jury fixed the

The general belief is that the jury fixed the amount so high because they wanted to vindicate the right of private firms to refuse the publication of the details of their business.—Cicetand Herald.

Mr. J. G. Thompson, of Ohio, will never want to be Sergeant-st-Arms of the House of Representatives again. The decision is important as going to deny the right of legislative committees to search the books and papers of private citizens.—The lindget.

The office of Sergenat-at-Arms of the House of presentatives will not be so much in demand as has been, if that official is to be made personally sale in damages for obeying the orders of the touse in imprisoning contumacious witnesses.— gracuse Churier.

The Kilbourn case was really decided on the ground that the whole proceeding was what law-yers call a "fishing" investigation; that the court could plainly see that it could subserve none of the objects intrusted to Congress by the Constitu-tion.—New York Evening Post. The verdict in the case of Hallet Kilbourn against the House of Representatives (in the per-son of its former Sergeant-at-Arms) is one with the

rendering of which we fully coneur. Mr. Kil-bourn was right in his resistance—right as a citt-zeo, we mean—whatever was the incitve behind his refusal to exhibit his books.—Sunday Garette. We undertake to maintain that the verillet is a roper one, and the damages awarded in no sem teessive. We are in favor of protecting citizen proper one, and the changes awares in excessive. We are in favor of protecting citizens from both the malice and mainess of craxy and notoriety seeking Congressmen, and the only regret is that such men as Glover cannot he held to a proper accountability rather than their official instruments, the officers of the House—Pathy Fost.

Contumations witnesses hereafter will take great delight in defying the House and Senate, if e verdict on the Kilbourn case is allowed to

stand.—Washington dispatch. Perhaps Congress will be very caroful, hereafter, how it deals with "contumectous witnesses." The imprisonment of Kilbourn was a gress outrage on personal rights and liberty, for which somebody ought to suffer,—Indianapolis Thines.

For years John G. Thompson struggled around with he sort has affect such as the content of Serventer. For years John G. Thompson struggled around until he got into office, securing that of Sergeant-at-Arms of the Forty fourth and Forty-fifth Houses of Representatives. Thompson was ordered to confine Hallet Kilboura for contempt of the House, and Hallet in consequence of John's obedience has got a vertice of \$100,000 against him. This would naturally be discourseing to a man whose object in life has been to get into office.—Circeland Penny Press.

The English Parliament possesses power to punish continuery because of the tradition of its ancient authority as a court, but no such tradition pertains to Congress. Our National Legislature as not a court, and it is a fundamental theory of our Government that legislative, executive, and judicial functions shall be separate and co-ordinate. It investigating is to be done judicially, it must be done by some real or quasi-judicial authority.

—Ohio State Journal.

—One State Journal.

What are known as "compensatory damages" have been awarded to Hallet Kilbourn, in his suit nave osen awarded to Hallet killottern, in his suit against J. G. Thiempson, late Sergeunt-at-Arms of the House of Representatives. As Thompson was the agent or officer of the House, he was the only person who could be sued; and as he was merely acting under orders from the House, the Government of the United States will eventually be obliged to pay the little bill contracted by the Sergeunt-at-Arms.—New York Thince.

Hallet Kilbourn, the obstinate witness, who was committed to sail by order of a Demogratic House.

mmitted to jail by order of a Democratic House committed to jail by order of a Democratic House of Representatives for refusing to answer the questions of an investigating committee, has sued John G. Thompson, the Sergoant-at-Arms, who imprisoned him, and recovered \$100,000 damages. An appeal has been taken from the verdict. Should the result be in favor of Kilbourn there is little doubt that Congress will amend the law to prevent similar accidents in the future.—Norristown Herald.

Apropos Hallett Kilbourn's whopping verdiet, Democrats in Washington discover that the courts are corropt, and that the thing mightn't have

are corropt, and that the thing mightn't have happened if Attorney-General Brewster had been attending to his business. But the awful truth remains that John G. Thompson was made Sergeant-at-Arms by a Democratic House, and under the same Democratic applies Kilboura was locked up, as the court says, without warrant of law. That verdict is a sort of \$150,000 Democratic prize beauty.—Philadelphia Press.

The case rested upon the decision of the Supreme Court that Congress has no right to imprison a witness for refusal to answer a question. Thompson under this ruling had no defense. Upon him devolved the duty of executing the decree of the House, and in suing him Kilboura virtually made the House a defondant to the action. To this day "Beas" Shephord is a hero in Washington. He beautified the city, paved and lighted the streets, and made the city magnificant, not only for its distances, but for all its accessories.—Chicago Tribuse.

In 1876, during its hunt for campaign material, the Democrats of the House of Representatives

the Democrats of the House of Representatives sent Haliet Kilbourn, of Washington, to prison be-cause he refused to submit his private books and correspondence for the inspection of an investigating committee. Mr. Kilbourn sued the House of Representatives, through its officers, for damages, and the courts have siven him a verdict of \$100,000, holding that that body cannot compel a private citizen having no relations with the Government to reveal his confidential business relations.—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

Mr. Kilbourn decrease wealth to establishing the

Mr. Kilbourn deserves gredit for establishing the right of citizens to be protected from arbitrary arrest at the will of either house of Congress, No one will deny the right of committees to answers to proper questions, but that they one will deny the right of committees to require answers to proper questions, but that they can require the expa-sure of all private papers, and of all the details of purely private business transactions, is not to be borne. The abuse of the investigating power was becoming intolcrable when Mr. Kilbourn made his stand. The drag-net process has caused some annoyance to individuals, but it has never been of any benefit to the public.—Sanday Heraid.

The now much-talked-of and telegraphed-abou Kilbourn suit in Washington arose out of the im-prisonment by order of the House of Representa tives of Mr. Hallet Kilbourn, a respectable and twee of Mr. Heliet Kilbourn, a respectable and energetic Western man, now a resident of the Capital, for contumacy in refusing to disclose to a committee of that body the details of his private business affairs. Congress has no power to pry into the private affairs of any clizen or into his business transactious with other private clizens, and that a man's place of business, like his dwelling, is his impregnable castle, except when invaded by due course of judicial procedure.—Peoria Ill.) Transcript.

Another instance of the reckless manner in which the Democratic party legislates is found in the verdict rendered yesterday in favor of Hallet the verdict rendered yesterday in favor of Hallet Kilbourn vs. John G. Thompson, late Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives. Mr. Kilbourn was arrested by order of a Democratic House or refusing to testify and produce his books for inspection before a committee, and imprisoned for a considerable period. He brought suit against Mr. Thompson, as Sergeant-at-Arms, for fulse imprisonment, and a jury in Washington has allowed him \$100,000 damages. For this biunder of the Bourbons the Treasury will be depicted, no doubt, for this large amount, as it will be exceedingly difficult to secure a reversal of the verdict.—Denver Republican.

The only crime charged against Kilbourn wa that he was a friend of "Boss Shepherd," and this was the head and front of his offending before the partisan committee ralsed to convict if possible partisan committee raised to convict if possible. It was fortunate that Kilbourn proved sufficiently courageous to take a standagathst the effort to disposees him of his veated rights as a citizen. There is not a business man throughout the length and breadth of the land who does not owe him a debt of gratitue for the fight he has made, and damontanted by a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States and by a jury of his countrymen, that Congress has no right to coerce a man doing business for others to expose to the gaze of a citrious world the confidences of principal and agent.

—Denver (Oct.) Evening World.

The Supreme Court decided that the House had

The Supreme Court decided that the House had to right to compel him to reveal any part of his pusiness. Kilbourn has prosecuted the case steadily ever since with able counsel. As Thomp son was its agent, Congress will have to pay the damages. It was an unwarranted stretch of audamages. It was an unwarranted stretch of autherity for the House of Representatives to assume, in defiance of the goarantees of the Constitution, that it could deprive a citizen of his liberty
and without trial thrust him into a dungeou. Of
course, Kilbourn was not treated like a common
prisoner, but the principle was the same, and deserves to be condemned as fercibly as any of the
arbitrary acts of the Tudors in sending their viotims to the towers.—Screnton (An.) Republican.

Whatever may be the utilinate result of Mr. Kilbourn's suit for false imprisonment, so for as see bourn's suit for false imprisonment, so far as pe-cuniary damages are concerned, the consequence in a public sense is quite settled. We hope Mr. Kilbourn's verdict will be sustained, and that the Government will be muleted in the sum of \$100,000 on account of the usurpations of its agents. But

whether this happens or not it is certain that the absurd, unconstitutional, and even criminal usurpation of Judicial powers by committees of Congress at an end, doubtless forever.

Committees of Congress were never Intended by the framers of our system to be invested with judicial powers. The notion that a committee of a legislative body could resolve theel into a combination of Judge, jury, and executioner was never dreamed of until the era of investigation broke out. The Kilbourn case was the first formal pretest against this affinishing usurpation. Of coarse Kilbourn was bound to win, because he had not only Constitution and law, but comment the less was fairly made those who represented Congress in the issue never had a shred of benable ground to stand on. As to the sum of damages Mr. Kilbourn is the party most interested. But in the matter of viadicating the rights of the citizen and excluding the highing of the citizen and excluding the highing of the citizen and excluding the rights of the citizen and excluding the rights

whether this happens or not it is certain that the

gratulate him. He has fought a good fight and accomplished a great work. He has, in fact, vindicated, as against a despotic legislative body, the same grand principle that John Harupden vindicated two hindred and fifty years ago as against a despotic king.—Sanday Optical.

One of the grounds on which a new trial is asked in the Klibourn case, before the Washington court, is anussing. "Seventh," says the motion, "It was obtained by surprise on the defendant." To the non-professional mind the idea of surprise in a case which has dragged through the courts for six years, and which involves very sacred rights of every clisten, is more than absurd. We still believe that the defendant should accept such duringes as the coursel and court may agree upon, as as to let the case go clearly upon record as a protection to clistens hereafter, but at the same time we can see no reason why jury, court, and counsel should not agree upon the amount named—\$\$IND,000. It is a large amount, too.—Feterology Index-Appeal.

The impression was very general during the

The impression was very general during the progress of the District roal estate peol investigation six years ago that the House of Representagation six years ago that the House of Representatives was assuming some very arbitrary and unauthorized powers in relation to the examination of witnesses. Hellet Kilbourn was ordered to produce the books of his firm. Kilbourn refused to produce the books, and was imprisoned for about six weeks by order of the House. He now guts a verdict of \$100,000 damages against the former Sergeaut-steatms. John G. Thompson, and though it is by no means certain that the result will pass the scrutiny of the Supreme Court is shows very clearly to what dangers legislative of ficials expose themselves when they usure the functions of officers of the law and assume to punish alleged offenders without the judgment of the proper court.—Philadelphia Times.

Kilbourn says: "I was fully impressed with the fact that if the jury had done juntice to all the cir-

fact that if the jury had done justice to all the cir-cumstances and conditions connected with the case the amount I sucd for would not be extravacase the amount I sned for would not be extravagent, because there is not enough money in the Treasury to component me for what I have undergone. I did not make this fight for money, but simply as a clitzen lighting for my right, and in that regard I represented everybody else. I was determined to fight it out until the judicial tribunal of the country made it a finshity. The public, to a great extent, has been necusioned to the precedent of Congress arresting citizens without regard to their rights. I have not consulted the public clamor in regard to it at all: I merely made a fight for what I believed to be right, and have been maintained in that position in every respect. If I had not got a ce at it would not have made any difference to mer in the principle I fought for." Indianapolis Times.

adianapolis Times.

The verdict of \$100,000 given by a Washington ury against the Sergeant at Arms of the House of Representatives in favor of Hallet Kilbourn will loubtless be a surprise to many people, who have been accustomed to consider the power of the House as above all restrictions of law. Hallet Kil-bourn was incarcerated by the order of a provious House for refusing to submit his private books to the inspection of an investigating committee. He testified that the books contained no information testified that the books contained no Information on the subject which the committee was investigating, but refused to submit his private affairs to the general and unrestrained inquisition of a congressional committee. Upon this refusal the arbitrary power claimed for the House by certain Congressmen was exercised and Kilbourn was kept in prison till the adjournment of Congress. It is to be hoped that this verdict will teach the Nation's representatives that they, no more than any one else, have the right to arbitrarily arrest and imprison American ettizens. Philoury Commercial.

While some persons may take exceptions to the amount awarded by the jury resterday to Mr. Kilbourn as damages for having been imprisoned by order of the House of Representatives several years ago for refusing to reveal to one of its committees

order of the House of Representatives several years ago for refusing to reveal to one of its committees his private business affairs, there is likely to be very general satisfaction at the fact that a half has been called at last, and effectually, to such arbitrary and senseless tsurjections of power as provoked the suit. The great drawback to the verifict is the fact that the amount of damages cannot be assessed against and collected from the individual members of the House who voted to send Mr. Kilbourn to jail. That process would enforce the much-needed lesson in a way that would not soon be forgotten by them or their successors. As it is, unfortunately, the people will eventually have to foot the bill—for nobody supposes that members of Longress will aufter or ailow any of its officers to auffer pecuniary loss so long as they have the power of voting money out of Uncle Sam's Treasury.—Secting Star.

The Democratic majority in the Kilbourn and other cases set about to vindicate its legislative omnipotence, and when a witness was contuma-

other cases set about to vindicate its legislative comingotence, and when a witness was contumations put him in confinement. That a legislative hody possesses some powers in this direction is undoubed; but they have their limits, and in the interests of personal freedom there is reason to be glad that these limits have been partially defined in the Kilbourn case. It is evident that the powers of Congress over the liberty of citizens should not be untrammeled, for the body in these matters is in effect its own executive. The members are not individually responsible, nor is the action guided by any statute. A political cancus is held and a bare majority of the members participating control the whole number, so that the entire body may, under our system, do that which very nearly three-fourths of its members individually believe to be wrong. By such cases as this of Kilbourn a precedent and rule will be established which will be valuable in governing not only Congress, but other bodies in the future. The subject is one which receives more or less consideration cach whiter at Washington, Albany, Trenton, and elsewhere, and it is worth watching closely.—Nearr's (N. J.) deterior. mnipotence, and when a witness was contuma

(N. J.) Advertiser.
To some extent the question raised in the case concerned every citizen. Klibourn was charged with no violation of law. He was inprisoned beconcerned every citizen. Kilbourn was charged with no violation of law. He was inprisoned because he refused to do something that one House of Congress commanded him to do. His imprisonment was an outrage, and we are heartly glad that the highest court in the country was compelled to decide, in the progress of the case, that the power to commit such outrage does not rest in the Legislative Department of the Government. Now that the momentary anger which sent the man to jail has passed away, we suppose all, or nearly all, the Congressmen concerned in the affair will be glad that their course has been disapproved. If Mr. Kilbourn will now waive his claim to the extraordinary damages voted him by the jury, thus saving further litigation, and preventing the legal quibbling sure to accompany it, we shall have before the country for all time, in form never to be misunderstood and always to be respected, a rule defining the powers of the National Legislature in its dealings with individuals. Mr. Kilbourn will do well, and confer a benefit upon his fellow-citizens, by accepting such amount of cash as the attorneys and a repentant Congress may agree to give him.—Pelersbury Index-Appect.

When one looks back over the dismal bistory of

When one looks back over the dismal history of ongressional investigation for the past ten years he acquiescence of the public in the assumptions and usurpations of committees becomes amazing. and usurpations of committees becomes amazing. There have been no less than half a dozen actual punishments of witnesses for "contempt" in refusing to answer questions, and in not one of the cases had the committee any more right to imprison the witness than it had to hang him. Congressional investigation by committee was never designed as anything but a mode of ascertaining facts on which to base legislation. But lately the committees of Congress bave gone into all sorie of inquest upon all classes of transactions, invading every domain of business and trampling upon svery privilege of the clitzen with no authority beyond a whereas and a resolved. This fraud and nuisance was bound to be exploided seoner of later, and it has happened that the Kilbourn case was the instrumentality. The wail of the Sapient Samuel is natural. No doubt a host of lesser demagogues will also bewail the disappearance of the abuse of power, which alone gave them opportunity to pose as "Reformers." But honest poortunity to pose as "Reformers," But honest poopting uncase as the rebuke of justice to usurpation, uttered none too soon.—Daily Critic,

As to the verdict, the Post also has a word or two to say. If Mr. Kilbourn were a Hottentot as well as a Republican, or a Chinaman, instead of being There have been no less than half a dozen acrual

as a Republican, or a Chinaman, instead of being the manager of a daily journal in fair repute, we should heartily approve the verdict as just. We, the manager of a daily journal in fair repute, we should heartily approve the verdict as just. We, who publish newspapers here at the Federal Capital, and place some value on the privilege of expressing an independent opinion, when we acquire sufficient intelligence to form one, are somewhat solicitous to protect o urselves from the hot anger and hitherto irresponsible power of vagarious members of Congress. There were damphools and legislative cranks before Glover, and will be when he is dead. Every once in a while they find a majority behind them. We want to make it costly for them to seize a chizen without warrant and thrust him into a disgracesting isti. If the verdict given shall have the effect of deterring sensible members of Congress from blindly following the lead of a crazy partisan, it is the cheapest as well as the best service the jury could have rendered their country or the cause of personal liberty. Mr. Kilbourn in himself is nothing, but Mr. Kilbourn is the presentative of the sovereignty of the citizen is the friend as well as the champion of millions. He has mide a long brave fight, undeterred by the lack of zeal of many of his original counsel, the distruct of his friends in the wisdom of such a contest, and the aversion of the untiluking many who accept an unchallebyed fact as the evidence of an indisputable right. For years he has been obliged to suntain the ignominy which attaches to so notorious an incarceration as his was, and besides the liberal expenditure of money, has been edited to confront a doubtful result. He has now not only the approval of the highest court in the land, but the unanimous vindication of a regularly empanded jury—the most precious boon, as our Fourth of July orators assure us, that has been wondinged to a tastion of free men. So far as the money goes, the mere pecuniary damages, everybody can afford to be carefees, except the man to whom it has been awarded. For ournelves, we hope to will not actate a panny of it to secure the remainder but whether he does or no

Heads of Departments, superintendents of public buildings, and commandants of navy-yards, do, should keep in view the law of the land as laid does in the leviered Statutes, Sec. 1704, to will a class does in the leviered Statutes, Sec. 1704, to will.

Size, 1704. Persons honorably discharged from the military or manual service by reason of distribitly resulting from mountal or sickness memorical in the three of duty, shall be a professed for supportunement to civil duty, shall be professed to proceed the function of the duty of the state of the state of the state of the duty of the state of the sta

The next section is not mandatory in its character at is a good recommendation that ought to be kept in

Sicc. 1765. In grateful recognition of the service specificae, and enfortung of persons honorably a charged from the milliony and natural service of a charged from the milliony and natural service of a constant, by recent of atomics, disease, or the experiod of terms of militaries, is a respectfully recommended constant, merchantel, manufactures, mechanics, furners, and persons engaged in indissertal pursuits to guithen the proference for appointments to remunerable situations and employments.

A Proposal at the Opera

This is an actual conversation from real life, and strictly on the half-shell, between a semi-swell, but altegether spoony, couple at the opera last Monday,

It was overheard by a young lady in the seat in front, who had sworn off (for this occasion only) from her Gainsborough int. Moral-Girls, go and do likewise

At a perfectly obvious part of the show the young man consults the libretto, as an excuse for bringing his bead nearer to hers. She-Oh, my! What nice finger-nalls you

on have! He (tickled to death)—Pshaw, now! Sho-My sister has nice nails. Sister has the and of the family.

He—Your hand is just lovely.

She—I don't like flattery, so you can just hush. Gerster has been singing, and the interested and teresting talkers are interrupted by a rude burst applause. applause. A recitative follows. The young girl don't cateh a any too kindly to recitative, and presently re-

Oh! I wrote such a long letter home to-day-

Oh! I wrote such a long letter home to-day—
seven pages.

He—What! sayen?

She—Yes, and the postman didn't come, and I
opened it and wrote sayen more.

10—i wish you'd write pie a letter.

She (tohderly)—Why, what could I write?

He—You medn't write but here words.

Sho—Three words? What can they be?

He—Three nice intle words.

She—Oh, my! Ain't you strange?

This knocks the young man out of time for a minute, and during that period the music had a chance. But he comes up again smiling, a little disfigured, but still in the ring.

He—Oh! you know.

She—Ne; indeed I don't.

He—Well, I'll tell you some other time.

The chorus comes down toward the foot-lights with unmistakable intent to how!, and durins the presiminary fiddling the not-too-curious-but-just-enough young girl says, with a sweetly shrinkish timidily;

"Can't you tell me while they're singing?"

timidity:

"Can't you tell me while they're singing?"

Then a flendish yell from the chorus breaks off shorter than could possibly be anticipated, and his voice is heard with startling distinctness—
"I love you. Couldn't you write that?"

"Oh! my, yes, and ever so much more."

And then the tenor clutches the prima donna by the back hair and yells bloody murder into her right syebrow, and the young man and the young woman lean so bard on the arm of the orchestra chair that her vaccination mark blushes like an aurora bereals.

All Hope Nearly Gone.

The letter just received at Fall River by the father of Louis J. Nores, a surviver of the Jeannette, almost destroys the last hopes of recevering the lost men. Nores was one of those who landed from De Long's boat, and he says that on October 5, the day when one man died from frozen limbs, the party had come to the end of its food, "We

the party had come to the end of its food, "We had killed and about caten," he saws, "our last dog on that day." Three days later Leutenant be long sent ahead Noros and Ninderman to look for help and food, "nene of the party having had anything to eat for two days." He proceeds as follows:

We started without a particle of food. I had a pair of seal-kin tronsers. We cut pieces from these, and cheen help in the wors found by the unitives. We were so weak we could hardly sinad.

These two men had no doubt been selected for the advance because of their strongth. They were barely asved from death by the natives. Mean-while the main party of De Long had been for days without food, and presumably had met no rescuers, or clee they would have been heard from many weeks ago. The chance that even one of them has evaped death is small indeed. Still, there is a chance.—New Fork Sun.

Bidn't Want to Go to Heaven. Not far from Hartwell, on the Carolina side of the river, a revival meeting was going on at a the river, a revival meeting was going on at a country church. A party of young men were engaged in a railroad survey and could not attend meeting in daytime, but went at night. After a stormy sermon from the preacher, who gave a vivid description of hell, its climate and inhabitants, followed by a red-hot exhortation from one of the brethren, they literally stormed the fort. One of the railroad fellows was sitting in the back end of the church, and the preacher went up to him and said:

"Don't you want to go to heaven?"

"No," he replied.

This horrified the preacher, and he said to the congregation:

This horrised the preacher, and he said to the congregation:

"Here is a young man who says he doesn't want to go to beaven; now, my friend, why don't you want to go?"

"Because I would have to die to go there."—

Hartrett (Ga.) hav.

A Scared "Coon."

As an evening train was approaching a trestle bridge near Norwich, Conn., on Tuesday evening, the engineer discovered a man with a bag on his back hurrying across the structure. He whistled for brakes, but it was manifestly too late. A cloud of dust enveloped the locomotive as it rushed over the bridge, sparing the engineer the pain of seeing of dust enveloped the locomotive as it rashed over the bridge, sparing the engineer the pain of seeing a fellow-mortal cut in pieces. As soon as the train stopped several brakemen and a number of hor-ror-loving passongers went back to pick up the remains. To their utter astonishment they found beside the track a jolly fat negro, covered with about fifty pounds of meal, and laughing hearitly at his plight. When asked if he was hurt, he re-plied: "Golly, you bet dar is a whole coon under disyer meal."

Plaisted's Nonsense punish Judge Libbey, of the Supreme Coust of that State, for his refusal to sanction the Garcelon steal in 1879. The Judge's term has just expired, and in 1879. The Judge's term has just expired, and although he is a Democrat, and his reappointment has been requested by the bar of the whole State, the Governor stubbornly refines to reappoint him. The Executive Council, which must confirm all appointments, declines, although it is Republican, to be a party to Judge Libbey's degradation, and

Too Inquisitive. Spenking of a show-case full of costly garters in a New York store window, a fashion writer says the band was a full inch wide, made of fine clas-"the band was a full inch wide, made of fine elastic, and covered with beautiful woven silk of every conceivable shade. They are designed to match the shade of the dress worn with them." This last part of the item is what makes us mad. How are we ever going to tell when the tint of the garter and the dress does not match, and thereby he able to tell when the lady is or is not fashionably dressed. As writers of aggravating items those New York Bashion writers are unexcelled.—Brooks in the Peoria Transcript.

Rec 1t.

Adam Bedeau goes to Havana. He never will go out of office until Grant dies.—Naw Haven Register. The Register is Democratic. Grant and Badeau are Republicans. And as Badeau caunot expect an office under a Democratic administration the inference is that a Democratic President cannot be elected as long as Grant lives—and he is apparently good for twenty-live years more of life.—Norristown Herald.

Folger and the Whisky Bing. Folger and the Whisky Ring.
The whisky ring have locked horns with Secretary Folger. The reason is obvious. The bill of the ring, Folger avers, is liable to lose the country \$40,000,000 taxes, which will go into their pockets. The bill went so mysteriously through the House committee and the House itself as to set overy one looking for the reasons. It is the bill of the session, millions being actually in it.—New York Sun.

Why, of Course. General Charles W. Field, late Democratic doordeneral Charles W. Field, like periodical coor-keeper of the House of Representatives, is now connected with the improvement of the river and harbor at Savannah, Ga. General Gilmore, chief engineer of this work, was a classmate of General Field at West Point, and a strong personal friend-ship still exists between them.—Exchange. High Time.

A bill has been introduced in the House appro-priating \$1,000,000 for the purchase of a site and the erection of a building upon it to serve as the official residence of the President of the United States. It is high time the old barn upon the edge of the Potomac Flats was superseded by a habitable residence.—S. Paul Pioner Press.

"You see, I follow you," said a pelice officer, while chasing a pickpooket down Pine street the other day.

"Yes: but you don't exactly apprehend me." replied the thief, as he dodged into the brokers board and became lost in the crowd,—Sun Francisco Post.

The Chicago Herald has this cruel paragraphs "All the paragraphs about the truly good beacon Richard, appearing in the New York Sun, are written by himself, and regular rates paid therefor from the exchequer of the Gazete, which takes this method of informing the public that it still exists."

Jesse James was standing on a chair looking at a chromo when he was shot. It was doubtless a tea store chromo, and the entlaw got upon a chair in order to better determine whether the subject was "The Death of Lafayette" or "A Frairie on Fire."

The Woman's Journal tells a funny story of Belve Lockwood, the female lawyer of Washington. A witty fellow was once her opposing counsel, and when he desired to refer to the Hop. Belva was perplaced. He couldn't say "my brother," as he did when speaking of the lawyers who were trousers. He didn't like to say "my sister," out of respect for that expression. He sent a smile over the foom by referring to Botva as "my sister-in-law," but she certainly looked daggers at him.

How dear to my heart is the school I attended, And how I remember, so distant and dim. That red-headed Bill, and the pin that I bended And carefully put on the beach under bim, and how I recall the surprise of the master When Bill gave a yell, and sprang up with the

pin so high that his bullet head busted the plaster Above, and the scholars all set up a grin That active boy, Billy, that high-leaping Billy, That loud-shouting Billy that sat on a pln.